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BYZANZ
UND DAS ABENDLAND:
Begegnungen
zwischen Ost und West



EÖTVÖS-JÓZSEF-COLLEGIUM
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BEGEGNUNGEN ZWISCHEN OST UND WEST

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**Papias' *Ars* and George of Trebizond's
Compendium: Two Grammars Based
on the *Institutiones Grammaticae* of Priscian
A Comparative Analysis¹**

“Priscien occupe une position singulière dans l’histoire de la grammaire occidentale.”
– These are the first words of the introduction to the conference publication of the 2006 Priscian Conference in Lyon.² The volume contains the most recent scholarly findings concerning Priscian (around 500 A. D.), one of the most important and influential Latin grammarians. He was a major point of comparison and standard for medieval and Renaissance humanist grammarians and rhetoricians.³

Modern scholarship is familiar with Priscian’s impact on the 11th-century Papias. Thanks to Roberta Cervani, Papias’ *Ars*, which is based on Priscian’s *Institutiones grammaticae*, can now be studied in a critical edition.⁴ Also thanks to Cervani, we have an insight into Papias’ method of condensing

¹ The present paper has been significantly supported by private communication with Edit Madas, Roberta Cervani, Anneli Luhtala, Pierre Swiggers, John Monfasani, to whom the author expresses his sincere gratitude.

² *Priscien: transmission et refondation de la grammaire de l’Antiquité aux modernes*. MARC BARATIN, BERNARD COLOMBAT, LOUIS HOLTZ éditeurs, avec la collaboration éditoriale de CHRISTINE MELIN. (État des recherches à la suite du colloque de l’ENS Lettres et Sciences Humaines, Lyon, 10-14 octobre 2006) (*Studia artistarum* 21) Turnhout 2009. IX.

³ *Prisciani grammatici Caesariensis Institutionum grammaticarum libri XVIII ex recensione* MARTINI HERTZII (= *Grammatici Latini ex recensione Henrici Keilii*. II-III). Hildesheim 1961. (Unveränderter reprografischer Nachdruck der Ausgabe Leipzig 1855-1859.) See also: *Prisciani Institutionum grammaticalium librorum I-XVI Indices et Concordantiae*, Curantibus CIRILO GARCÍA ROMÁN, MARCO A. GUTIÉRREZ GALINDO. I-IV. (Alpha-Omega. Reihe A. Lexika, Indizes, Konkordanzen zur klassischen Philologie, CCXIV. 1-4.) Hildesheim – Zürich – New York 2001.

⁴ *Papiae Ars grammatica*. Edizione critica a cura di ROBERTA CERVANI. Bologna 1998.

the monumental Priscianic *Institutiones*.⁵ Important data concerning Papias' life and his other major work are provided by Violetta de Angelis' research,⁶ while Robert Black's examinations reveal Papias' position and role in medieval education.⁷

Georgius Trapezuntius' (George of Trebizond, 1395-ca.1474) 15th-century *Compendium* (ca. 1435) based on Priscian's *Institutiones grammaticae* was the topic of the author's PhD dissertation (2008), where the text of the *Compendium* was published and carefully scrutinised.⁸

Owing to John Monfasani, the life and work of George of Trebizond are known in details.⁹ It is a great pleasure that by publishing research on George of Trebizond and the *Compendium* (in the journal *Acta Antiqua Academiae Scientiarum Hungaricae*), further findings can be added to Monfasani's results.¹⁰

The aim of the present paper is to compare the two grammars, namely Papias' *Ars* and George of Trebizond's *Compendium* (hereafter: Papias; Trapezuntius). Since they are similar in length and in the proportions of their chapters, they seem to be comparable. For this reason, the two grammars based on the same source are worth studying.

⁵ CERVANI, R.: Considerazioni sulla diffusione dei testi grammaticali: la tradizione di Donato, Prisciano, Papias nei secoli XII-XV. *Bullettino dell'Istituto Storico Italiano per il medioevo e Archivio Muratoriano* 91 (1984) 397-421.

⁶ *Papiae Elementarium. Littera A. I. A-Aequus. Recensuit V. DE ANGELIS.* (Testi e documenti per lo studio dell'antichità; 58.) Milano 1977.

⁷ BLACK, R.: *Humanism and Education in Medieval and Renaissance Italy. Tradition and Innovation in Latin Schools from the Twelfth to the Fifteenth Century.* Cambridge 2001. 49; 51; 54; 67-68. See also WITT, R. G.: *The Two Latin Cultures and the Foundation of Renaissance Humanism in Medieval Italy.* Cambridge 2012. 260.

⁸ EKLER, P.: Georgius Trapezuntius nyelvtani kivonata a priscianusi "Institutiones" alapján. Szövegközlés és -elemzés [George of Trebizond's Grammatical Compendium on the Basis of Priscian's "Institutiones". Text and Analysis]. PhD-dissertation. Supervisor Edit Madas. Eötvös Loránd University, Budapest 2008.

⁹ MONFASANI, J.: *George of Trebizond. A Biography and a Study of his Rhetoric and Logic.* Leiden 1976; MONFASANI, J.: *Collectanea Trapezuntiana. Texts, Documents, and Bibliographies of George of Trebizond.* Binghamton, N. Y. 1984.

¹⁰ EKLER, P.: George of Trebizond's Grammar on the Basis of Priscian's *Institutiones*. Comparative analysis. *Acta Ant. Hung.* 52 (2012) 45-57. EKLER, P.: "Propugnacula Christianitatis – studia humanitatis". Relations Between Byzantium, Byzantine Humanists Active in Italy, and Hungary in the Middle Third of the 15th Century. In: FÖLDESI, F. (ed.): *A Star in the Raven's Shade. János Vitéz and the Beginnings of Humanism in Hungary. An Exhibition at the National Széchényi Library. 14th March – 15th June, 2008.* Budapest 2008. 105-116. EKLER, P.: Methodological Problems in 15th Century Latin Grammar Books Used in Hungary: saepes – faex – pecus. *Camoenae Hungaricae* 2007-2008. 65-78.

The present paper focuses on techniques for making a grammatical compendium/grammatical summary. As a recent publication in the journal *Acta Antiqua*¹¹ has given an exhaustive comparison of the *Compendium* and Priscian's *Institutiones*, only brief references will be made to those findings.

The present study cites the *Compendium* based on the text presented in the doctoral dissertation and follows its division into chapters.¹² (A modern edition of the text of the *Compendium* is to be part of a later project.) As the text prepared for the dissertation is available only as a manuscript, for the sake of making it searchable and checkable, the page numbers of the first printed edition of the *Compendium* (1471)¹³ are also given.

1

The *Institutiones*, Priscian's major and majestic work contains a number of Greek quotations (lines or words from Greek authors, Greek words for explanation or interpretation). Compared to Priscian, Papias very rarely cites Greek texts.¹⁴ When he does so, he gives one or two Greek words, mostly for explanation or interpretation, primarily in chapters *De mutatione litterarum*, *De ordine litterarum*, *De sillaba*, *De casu*, *De prepositione*, *De coniunctione*, and *De pronomine*.¹⁵ Let us see an example.

Papias interprets Latin words with their Greek counterparts (e.g. ΠΕΠΙ, ΔΙΑ), following the Priscianic model. George of Trebizond tries to avoid the use of Greek words.¹⁶

'Se' quoque pro διὰ Graeca praepositione separativa est, ut 'secubo', 'separo', 'seduco'; est etiam abnegativa, ut 'securus'. Praeterea 'seorsum' fit adverbium a 'se', ut a 'de': 'deorsum', a 'super' 'sursum'. (Priscianus, *Grammatici Latini* III. 57. 12-14.)

'Am' etiam περί Graecam praepositionem significat: 'amplector', 'amputo', 'ambio', in quo etiam additio b consonantis fit propter m. (Priscianus, *Grammatici Latini* III. 57. 17-18.)

¹¹ EKLER (n. 10.) 2012.

¹² EKLER (n. 8.).

¹³ *Georgii Trapezuntii de partibus orationis ex Prisciano Compendium*. [Milan, Philippus de Lavagna 1471]

¹⁴ Cf. CERVANI (n. 5) 414-415.

¹⁵ E.g. Papias 241 (16); 243 (29) (*De prepositione*); Papias 265 (7); 268 (29) (*De coniunctione*).

¹⁶ Cf. EKLER (n. 10) 2012 49-50.

40 ‘Se’ pro ΔIA separativa est, ut ‘secubo’, vel abnegativa, ut ‘securus’.

41 ‘Am’ etiam ΠEPI significat, ut ‘amplector’, ‘ambio’, addita b. (Papias, 245.)

14.78 ‘Se’ est separativa, ut ‘seduco’, abnegativa, ut ‘securus’. A ‘se’ fit ‘seorsum’, ut a ‘de’ ‘deorsum’. **14.79** ‘Am’ significat circum, ut ‘amplector’, ‘ambio’, in quo interponitur b propter m. (Trapezuntius, fol. [65^v])

2

Similarly to Priscian (but unlike George of Trebizond), Papias gives phonological points when describing *litera* and *syllaba*.¹⁷

Nunc de mutis dicamus. B transit in c, ut ‘occurro’, ‘succurro’; in f: ‘officio’, ‘sufficio’, ‘suffio’; in g: ‘suggero’; in m: ‘summitto’, ‘globus glomus’; in p: ‘suppono’, in r: ‘surripio’, ‘arripio’; in s: ‘iubeo iussi’. (Priscian, *Grammatici Latini* II. 34. 8-11. = *De litera*)

F etiam sequente in eandem convertitur b vel in u vocalem, ut ‘officio’, ‘offundo’, ‘sufficio’, ‘suffero’, ‘suffio’... (Priscian, *Grammatici Latini* II. 46 14-15. = *De syllaba*)

24 B transit in c, f, g, m, p, r, s, ut ‘succurro’, ‘officio’, ‘suggero’, ‘summitto’, ‘globus, glomus’, ‘suppono’, ‘surripio’, ‘iubeo iussi’. (Papias, 15. = *De mutatione litterarum*)

6 B igitur ... fsequente in eandem convertitur ... ut ‘officio’ ... (Papias, 22. = *De sillaba*)

Trapezuntius “pulls together” the first and second books of the *Institutiones grammaticae*, mentioning the assimilation in the words ‘officio’ only once.

1.26 ‘Occido’ unde componitur? Ab ‘ob’ praepositione et ‘caedo’. Quare scribis c et non b? Quia c, f, g, m, p, r sequentibus in compositis b transit in ipsas, ut ‘occido’, ‘officio’, ‘oggannio’, ‘summitto’, ‘suppono’, ‘arripio’, exceptis ‘abscondo’, ‘abscedo’, ‘abscido’, quae cum ‘abs’

¹⁷ Cf. EKLER (n. 10) 2012 51-52.

componuntur, et 'obscurus' et 'obscoenus', in quibus interponitur s.
... (Trapezuntius, fol. [3^v] = *De literis*)

3

The following two extracts intend to illustrate two phenomena. Both are striking and both are highly characteristic of Trapezuntius' grammar. The first is that the *Compendium* is a catechism, while Papias' Ars is not. The other feature is that George of Trebizond often uses classical authors cited by Priscian. Unlike Priscian (and George of Trebizond), Papias applies few classical quotations to highlight grammatical points.

a)

3.27 (1) 'Avicula' unde derivatur? A dativo 'avi'. Quare? Quia in *is* vel in *e* desinentia vel in *ns* monosyllaba vel in *rs*, si faciunt diminutiva, correpta *i* dativi accipiunt *culus* vel *cula* vel *culum*, ut 'igniculus', 'fidicula', 'dulciculus dulcicula dulciculum'. Cicero IV Tusculanarum: *dulciculae potionis aliquid bibamus*, 'securis securicula', 'reticulum', 'fonticulus', 'lenticula', 'particula'. **(2)** Excipiuntur 'lapillus', 'cuticula', quod solum ante paenultimam produxit apud Iuvenalem: *Nostra bibit vernum contracta cuticula solem*. Praeterea 'unguis ungula', 'anguis anguilla', quae tamen significatione non sunt diminutiva.¹⁸ (Trapezuntius, fol. [11])

15 Desinentia vero in *is*, vel in *e*, vel in *ns* monosyllaba, vel in *rs*, dativo corripientia *i* assumunt *culus*, *cula*, *culum*, ut 'testis, testi, testiculus', 'navis, navi navicula', 'rete, reti, reticulum', 'fons, fonti, fonticulus', 'pars, parti, particula', 'dulcis, dulci, dulciculus, dulcicula, dulciculum'. **16** Excipitur 'lapis, lapillus', 'unguis, ungula', 'anguis, anguilla'. (Papias, 52. = *De diminutivis*)

¹⁸ Cic. Tusc. 3,19,46; Juv. 4,11,203.

b)

6.10 (1) ‘Cicero huius Ciceronis’, quare sic? In o Latina producta o et assumpta *nis* faciunt genitivum, nisi sint feminina in *do* vel in *go* desinentia, quae, nisi sint propria, *i* correptam habent ante *nis* praeter hic ‘Cupido Cupidinis’ pro deo. ‘Cardo cardinis’, ‘ordo ordinis’, ‘homo hominis’, ‘Apollo Apollinis’. ‘Anio Anienis’ a veteri nominativo ‘Anien’, ‘turbinis’ appellativum, nam proprium ‘Turbonis’ facit. **(2)** Item ‘margo’, quod tamen etiam femininum invenitur, ‘marginis’. Iuvenalis in primo: *Iam plena margine libri*. ‘Caro carnis’ facit, quoniam nominativus etiam ‘carnis’ dicebatur. T. Livius: *Latinaeque instauratae, quod Laurentibus carnis, quae dari debet, data non fuerit*.¹⁹ (Trapezuntius, fol. [23^v-24])

34 In o correptam Latina *nis* in genitivo sumunt o producta, ut ‘Cicero, Ciceronis’, ‘caupo, cauponis’, ‘luno lunonis’. **35** Excipiuntur, que in *go* vel in *do* desinunt, que mutant o in i, nisi sint propria, et sic assumunt *nis*, ut ‘virgo virginis’, ‘dulcedo, dulcedinis’, ‘cardo cardinis’. **36** Sic etiam ‘homo, hominis’ (quidam etiam ‘homonis’ dixerunt) et ex eo compositum ‘nemo neminis’, et ‘turbo turbinis’ (appellativum), ‘Apollo, Apollinis’, ‘Anio’ etiam ‘Anienis’, et ‘caro carnis’. **37** In o productam Greca sunt, et vel Grece declinantur, ut ‘Manto, Mantos’, vel addita *nis* faciunt genitivum, ut ‘Dido Didonis’. (Papias, 103. = *De casu*)

4

As the *Institutiones*, which served as a model, contains no verb conjugation paradigms, Trapezuntius includes the relevant sections of Donatus’s *Ars Minor* (Trapezuntius 9. 2-9. 32, fol. [43^v-45]; cf. Donatus: *Ars minor*, 4).²⁰ He describes how the forms are generated, but gives no examples. (This is not the right method, as among the abstract terms of grammar, students do not get examples immediately, e.g. Trapezuntius, fol. [44] = *De formatione temporum*):

¹⁹ Juv. 1,1,5; Liv. 37,3,4.

²⁰ HOLTZ, L.: *Donat et la tradition de l’enseignement grammatical*. Paris 1981. 593,16-595,19.

9.4 Futurum indicativi modi in prima et secunda coniugatione fit a secunda persona praesentis indicativi modi abiecta *s* et addita *bo*. In tertia et in quarta *o* positione mutata in *am*. Excipiuntur in *eo* desinentia, quae modo primae et secundae formant futurum.²¹

9.5 Secunda persona singularis praesentis imperativi modi fit a secunda persona praesentis indicativi abiecta *s*.²²

9.6 In tertia tamen coniugatione abiecta *s* et *i* in *e* mutata.

9.7 Tertia persona singularis praesentis imperativi modi fit *o* positione verbi mutata in prima coniugatione in *et*, et in aliis in *at*.²³

Papias teaches verb conjugation paradigms primarily based on another, shorter Priscianic grammar intended for lower level education, namely the *Institutio de nomine et pronomine et verbo*.²⁴

22 Prima futuri formatur a secunda persona presentis, abstracta *s* et addita *bo*, in prima quidem et secunda coniugatione et quarta in *eo* desinente, ut 'amas, amabo', 'doces, docebo', 'is, ibo'; in tertia et quarta in *io* desinente fit a prima persona presentis singularis, *o* in *am*, ut 'lego, legam', 'audio, audiam'. (Papias, p. 174. = *De generali verbi declinatione*)²⁵

5

In describing *supina*, similarly to Priscian, Papias proceeds according to conjugations (I-IV.) and within them according to subgroups. Following the perfect form, he immediately gives the *supinum*.

In *dio* desinens unum invenio, 'fodio, fodi' et ex eo composita ... Supinum in *sum* facit geminata *s*, ut 'fodi fossum.' ... (Priscianus, *Grammatici Latini* II. 498. 5, 9-10.)

²¹ Cf. Donatus: *Ars minor* (= HOLTZ (n. 20.) 593. 20-21).

²² Cf. Donatus: *Ars minor* (= HOLTZ (n. 20.) 593. 22).

²³ Cf. Donatus: *Ars minor* (= HOLTZ (n. 20.) 593. 22).

²⁴ Papias, 172-181. (= *De generali verbi declinatione*); Priscianus: *Institutio de nomine et pronomine et verbo*. In: *Grammatici Latini* III. 450-456.

²⁵ Cf. Priscianus (n. 24) 451,16; 452,24-29.

In *gio* similiter producta antepaenultima et ablata o extrema faciunt praeteritum perfectum, ut ‘fugio, fugi’ ... Supinum o in *tum* convertit: ‘fugio, fugitum’ ... (Priscianus, *Grammatici Latini* II. 498. 20-22.)

In *rio* unum inveni, ‘pario peperī’. Vetustissimi tamen et secundum quartam coniugationem hoc protulisse inveniuntur. ... Supinum ‘partum’ debet esse ... (Priscianus, *Grammatici Latini* II. 500. 19-20; 501. 3)

14 In *dio* unum ‘fodio, fodi’ et ex eo composita; supinum eius ‘fossum.’ ... (Papias, 194-195.)

17 In *gio* similiter, abiecta o et producta i, ut ‘fugio, fugi’ et ex hoc composita; supina fiunt o in *tum*, ‘fugio, fugitum’. (Papias, 195.)

24 In *rio*, ‘pario, peperī’, quod antiquitus quarte fuit coniugationis; supinum ‘partum’ ... (Papias, 196.)

As it is visible, Papias – following Priscian’s footsteps (*De praeterito perfecto tertiae coniugationis*) – proceeds according to subgroups in conjugation III. (*De preterito perfecto tercie coniugationis*).

George of Trebizond applies an approach different from Priscian’s.²⁶ In all three passages quoted, i.e. in all three groups, verbs belonging to different conjugations are mixed (*De supinis*):

– their perfectum ends in *vi*, while their supinum in *tum* (10.25): ‘munitum’, ‘amatum’, ‘sopitum’, ‘aboletum’, ‘potatum’, ‘cupitum’, ‘ignotum’ (Trapezuntius, fol. [50^v]),

– their perfectum ends in *ui*, while their supinum in *tum* (10.26): ‘habitum’, ‘frictum’, ‘nectum’, ‘doctum’, ‘cultum’, ‘consultum’, ‘altum’, ‘desertum’, ‘apertum’, ‘indutum’, ‘annutum’ (Trapezuntius, fol. [50^v]),

– their perfectum ends in *xi*, while their supinum in *ctum* (10.30): ‘luctum’, ‘auctum’, ‘sanctum’, ‘intellectum’, ‘tinctum’, ‘unctum’ (Trapezuntius, fol. [51^v]).

²⁶ Cf. EKLER (n. 10) 2012 53.

6

In the paper analysing George of Trebizond's methodology, it has been demonstrated that in the *praepositio* chapter, in the cases of the prepositions 'prope', 'pone', 'ultra', 'praeter', 'propter', 'supra', 'usque', 'secus' and 'penes', Trapezuntius follows an approach unlike Priscian's.²⁷ Papias, on the other hand, follows Priscian. The related passage in the *Compendium* is given in its entirety without interruptions (Trapezuntius, fol. [63^v] = *De praepositione*):

14.41 'Prope' significat vicinitatem, ut *Est ingens gelidum lucus prope Ceritis amnem*. Terentius: *prope adest, cum alieno more vivendum est tibi*. Inde fit 'propter'.²⁸

14.42 'Pone' localis tantum significat 'post', ut 'pone tribunal', *Pone subit coniunx*.²⁹

14.43 'Ultra' significat exuperantiam, ut 'ultra definitum tempus', 'ultra naturae leges'.

14.44 'Praeter' compositum et appositum reperitur, et significat exceptionem, ut 'quis hoc existimaret praeter me', et 'ultra', ut 'praetereo praeter ordinem'.

14.45 'Propter' a 'pro' derivatur, et significat causam, ut *Te propter Libycae gentes*, id est, 'causa tui'.³⁰

14.46 'Supra' significat imminentiam, ut *Supra caput astitit imber*, id est 'capiti imminuit'.³¹

14.47 'Usque' praeponitur et postponitur, et significat finem, ut 'usque Neapolim', 'Romam usque', significat etiam 'semper'.

14.48 'Secus' significat 'prope', ut 'secus amnem'.³²

14.49 'Penes' significat vicinitatem et potestatem, ut *decus imperiumque Latini // Te penes*.³³

²⁷ Cf. EKLER (n. 10) 2012 53-55.

²⁸ Verg. A. 8,597; Ter. An.1,1,125.

²⁹ Cf. Priscianus, *Grammatici Latini* III. 28,27; III. 29. 7; Verg. A. 2,725.

³⁰ Cf. Priscianus, *Grammatici Latini* III. 31,21-26; Verg. A. 4,320.

³¹ Cf. Priscianus, *Grammatici Latini* III. 46,16-17; Verg. A. 5,10.

³² Cf. Priscianus, *Grammatici Latini* III. 57,15-16.

³³ Cf. Priscianus, *Grammatici Latini* III. 33,12-14; Verg. A.12,58-59.

Priscian omits this section. Although he mentions some parts of it, the way it features in its entirety in the *Compendium* is missing from Priscian's work.

7

As it has been shown earlier, George of Trebizond deviates somewhat from Priscian's system of *coniunctio*.³⁴ The comprehensive table is enclosed. Papias' practice is similar to that of Trapezuntius: both in the list first and in the detailed analysis later, he leaves out *ablativa* and *praesumptiva* (Papias, 264-270).

Priscian – 17 species (<i>Grammatici Latini</i> III 93,17-)	Trapezuntius – 17 species (fol. [70-71^v])
1 copulativa (93,17)	16.5 copulativa (1)
2 continuativa (94,12)	16.7 causalis (2)
3 subcontinuativa (94,22)	16.8 adiunctiva (3)
4 adiunctiva (95,15)	16.9 effectiva (4)
5 causalis (95,13)	16.10 continuativa (5)
6 effectiva (95,5)	16.11 subcontinuativa (6)
7 approbativa (97,4)	16.12 approbativa (7)
8 disiunctiva (97,17)	16.13 disiunctiva (8)
9 subdisiunctiva (98,3)	16.14 subdisiunctiva (9)
10 disertiva (98,25)	16.15 discretiva (10)
11 ablativa ?	16.16 adversativa (11)
12 praesumptiva ?	16.17 abnegativa (12)
13 adversativa (99,12)	16.18 collectiva vel rationalis (13)

³⁴ Cf. EKLER (n. 10) 2012 55-57.

Priscian – 17 species (<i>Grammatici Latini</i> III 93,17-)	Trapezuntius – 17 species (fol. [70-71 ^v])
14 abnegativa (100,5)	16.19 distributiva (14)
15 collectiva vel rationalis (100,15)	16.20 completiva (15)
16 dubitativa (101,11)	16.22 dubitativa (16)
17 completiva (102,12)	16.24 diminutiva (17)

George of Trebizond was one of the great Latin stylists of the fifteenth century; he was one of the most significant Greek émigrés to Renaissance Italy.³⁵ The present study has intended to carefully examine and textually compare specific issues. It has been another aim to quote continuous excerpts from the *Compendium* in order to familiarise the reader with its formulation and style.

³⁵ George of Trebizond's interest in Hungary, as reflected in written documents, may be dated to the late 1460s. For more information on Trapezuntius' works belonging to the Bibliotheca Corviniana, see MADAS, E.: La Bibliotheca Corviniana et les corvina "authentiques". In: *Matthias Corvin, les bibliothèques princières et la genèse de l'état moderne*. Publié par JEAN-FRANÇOIS MAILLARD, ISTVÁN MONOK, DONATELLA NEBBIAI avec le concours de EDIT MADAS, LUIGI ALBERTO SANCHI et EDINA ZSUPÁN. Budapest 2009. 50. (num. 19); 53. (num. 44); 54. (num. 53); 61. (num. 107); 63 (num. 135; 136); 64. (num. 137; 138).

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